

DISTRICT SOLDIERS FORCED TO REPITCH ALL OF THEIR TENTS

Third Regiment Men Fail to Get
Their Canvas Homes in Line
at First.

By Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO (By Mail), Oct. 13.—General Hard Luck stalked through the camp of the Third Regiment today.

The militiamen were just getting settled in their canvas homes when Col. Glendie B. Young and Lieut. Col. Anton Stephan made a tour of inspection and found that the lines of tents were not straight. An order was issued at once for all tents to be dropped and repitched. The soldiers had to pack all their belongings on their cots and carry them outside, and dig new ditches around their tents after they were repitched.

Digging trenches in Texas gumbo is no child's play, as the blistered hands of the militiamen attested after the camp was remade. In the coal black soil, which is as tough as gum timber are mixed thousands of small rocks which make it all the more difficult to drive a pick or shovel through. The militiamen took their hard luck good naturedly, however, and remade the camp in short order.

Camp on Same Line.

The District soldiers established their camp on practically the same lines as those of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, which it replaced. As a result the National Capital citizen soldiers fell heir to a number of emblems and insignias which fitted their organizations exactly. The Illinois soldiers spelled the names of their commands on whitewashed rocks placed in little parks outside their tents. This made it easy for the District soldiers to locate their camp site and the exact position of their tents.

Major J. F. Hodgeson, commanding the First Battalion, had his tent pitched behind a park decorated with red, white and blue rocks, lettered "First Battalion." Only a moment was required to make "D. W." on the rocks where Illinois had been. Major Wallace McCathran, commanding the Second Battalion, and Major Alexander, commanding the Third, were equally fortunate, as were practically all the company captains.

Each of the companies has been given a twenty-gallon canvas bag in which to keep its water supply. The bag serves as a filter and cooler. Five faucets are attached to it and the bag is suspended from a tripod so as to keep dust or dirt from getting into it.

Eating Arrangements Good.

The eating arrangements at Camp Wilson could hardly be improved. Each company has a long kitchen and dining hall. The halls are constructed with fine screen wire, which keeps out insects and allows the breezes to fan the soldiers as they eat. The kitchen is located in one end of the hall, while outside is a walled-up incinerator for the disposition of refuse.

The District militiamen's dining halls are on a line with those used by the Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kansas regiments, forming the Twelfth division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene. The halls are of uniform size and shape. There are 126 of them in line with the District militia's.

While the District soldiers appreciate the excellent view from their camp site, they regret they were not placed nearer Fort Sam Houston. Their regiments are purely mercenary. It costs 60 cents for them to make the trip from their camp to San Antonio and back, whereas if they were within walking distance they could ride to the city on street cars for 5 cents.

Capt. Edwin W. Fullam, adjutant of the Third, is making strenuous efforts to obtain a motorcycle. One of these vehicles is assigned to each regiment camped here.

Captain Fullam was thrown from his horse near Fort Myer about a week be-

French "Tank" Beats British, Says Writer Who Saw It Tested

The dispatches yesterday announcing the appearance of a French "tank" on the European battlefields that is more deadly than the British, are said to have much foundation in fact, according to Anatole Parker, who spent considerable time in Europe as a correspondent for the New York Tribune, and who is in Washington today.

Parker describes himself as one of "the fifty-seven varieties of messenger boys and mail clerks employed by the highly efficient French and English censors in France, but who carried credentials as war correspondents." According to Parker, war correspondence isn't being done to any large extent in Europe at the present time. The swarms of newspaper men are simply the go-betweens for the censors. They print and write what the censors want printed and written.

"In this matter of 'tanks,' as an example," said Parker today at the Bellevue Hotel, "before my return from Europe, eight months ago, I had opportunity to see a series of exhaustive tests of the French car, but I never had an opportunity to write about it. I happened on one of them on the road between Paris and Versailles one day. The car is a wheeled truck with four-wheeled drive and propeller that is, each one of the wheels is hooked up to the motive power and also can be used in steering."

"There were high embankments on either side of the road where the tests were being applied, and when I first saw the machine I thought they were trying to destroy it. I honestly never have seen people go about the absolute destruction of a perfectly good motor truck in such a conscientious manner. They made that thing climb the steep embankments, forward and backward and sideways. They sent it down the bank on its side and did everything that human ingenuity could devise coupled with the worst road conditions possible. It was jammed into trees at full speed, then down one bank and up another."

"I can't think of all the antics they put that car through. Crushing into boulders that weighed a ton at high speed and then backing off and ramming the side of a building or a stone fence were only some of the things. But the machine was as good when they got through with it as when they started. Except for the scratches and several square feet of paint that had been scraped off, I can readily believe the French 'tank' is superior to the British—and at that I never saw a British tank. I know it must be true because there isn't anything built that can stand the wear and tear that test car stood."

Something New at Dunkirk.

Parker has given up war correspondence to look after the press agenting of the Washington Square Players, who are coming to Washington. He is a young man from Montana, who was working on the New York Tribune when the European war started. He hurried over to Europe and remained there more than a year trying to do a little war correspondence. He came back to New York about eight months ago and be-

fore the Third left there, and his left ankle sprained.

Capt. Will H. Chase, of the supply company, has also put in a requisition for a motorcycle. He will turn it over during the day to Captain Fullam when he receives it.

The supply company commander is now conducting what looks like a wholesale grocery store in camp. Immediately after he arrived here he was informed that instead of drawing rations every fifth day for the regiment, he would be issued a sufficient quantity to provision fourteen companies for a month. Thirty days' rations for 1,300 men makes a sizable grocery establishment, and Captain Chase has detailed three men as storekeepers. Four men are kept on guard at the supply company's store all night.

Color Sergt. C. W. Moore, better known as "Top," is now in his glory as canteen keeper. His establishment, within walking distance of all the companies, is plentifully supplied with all the things soldiers can think of buying.

came interested in the Washington Square Players, and they put him to work for them writing pieces for the papers about them.

"I suppose if all the junk that has been written about this war should be gathered up in book form it would have one of these 'dollar-down-and-dollar-forever' libraries of the world's best literature looking like a pocket edition," Parker declared. "I don't suppose there is a new idea about the war that would get a second look from anybody on this side. We're all too badly well fed up on it."

"But I was told something about the way they do things in Dunkirk that sounds new. Mind—I don't know this of my own knowledge. Some fellow told me about it because he happened to know that I was in Dunkirk by accident and pure bull head luck—at the time of the first bombardment. But they tell me that now the mayor or prefect of Dunkirk has put red flags on all the cellars in the city which are required to be open at all times."

"Safety First" Cellars.

"A soldier with a microphone is stationed in the heart of the city. He hears the Germans shoot twenty-eight miles away, signals the big fireboat in the harbor, and the boat toots a whistle a certain number of times. This informs the populace that a shell is coming that way, and the populace ducks into the first cellar it sees."

"In diplomatic matters, Mr. Gompers praised the course of the President and upheld his action in the Lusitania case. Asserting he was for preparedness, Mr. Gompers announced he had been made a member of the advisory board on defense. He devoted a part of his address to his controversy with Senator Sherman."

Other speakers included John H. Lerch, president of the league; Samuel De Nedry, Charles A. Darr, John H. Ferguson, and Herman E. Dodge.

Admission Price Fixed By Size of Stockings

The Spanish war veteran, whose hiking in Cuba and the Philippines resulted in his adopting larger and more comfortable shoes and stockings as a habit, regrets exceedingly his sacrifice of neatness and trimness to comfort today.

The size of his pocketbook this morning is considerably smaller in proportion as the size of his foot has increased through his years of wearing larger shoes.

The reason is that when he sought admission to the entertainment given last night by the Lineal Society of the Spanish War at Pythian Temple, he was made to tell the size of his stockings and pay a penny admission for each unit in the size.

Headless Body of Boy Is Found on Old Dump

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 14.—The beheaded body of Alphonso Magarian, three years old, who disappeared from his home October 4 last, and was believed to have been kidnapped, was found on a city dump pile in sight of the boy's home. The father, A. G. Magarian, had offered a reward of \$2,000 for the return of the boy.

Magarian said he believed the boy had been murdered by members of the Armenian colony, with whom he had quarreled over business matters.

GOMPERS PRAISES WILSON POLICIES

Federation Head Sharply Criticizes Hughes in Meeting Under Wilson 8-Hour League.

High praise for President Wilson and sharp criticism of Charles E. Hughes fell from the lips of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting under the Wilson Eight-Hour League in the National Rifles Armory last night.

Mr. Gompers declared for Wilson by saying that if the people failed to give the President a vote of confidence it would be "the greatest blow they have ever inflicted on themselves."

He called the Adamson law one of the greatest acts "ever committed by the President of any Administration. He discussed events leading up to the Adamson law, and gave the opinion the railroads would not have held out forty-eight hours if there had been a strike."

Calling Wilson a friend to the workingman, President Gompers reviewed the record of Mr. Hughes and criticized it.

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DOMESTIC SCHOOL BEGINS 14TH YEAR

Reception Held at New Home of Institution, Which Fosters Art and Housekeeping.

Washingtonians interested in domestic art and science gathered this afternoon at 2550 Wisconsin avenue, where the National School of Domestic Art and Science threw open its new buildings and grounds for the inspection of visitors. Admission was by invitation, and the opening reception was generously attended.

The school celebrated the beginning of its fourteenth year today. Scores of persons familiar with the steady growth of the institution stopped to congratulate Mary Arline Zurhorst, founder of the school, who inaugurated the "National Cooking School," occupying two small rooms, in October, 1903. Visitors today found that the school occupied a handsome administration building and five dormitories, each filled with students, were also subject to inspection as an evidence of the stability of the institution.

Attendance Large. Approximately 25 young women are now attending the school, and are learning how to become good housekeepers.

Other dormitories are being erected to take care of increasing numbers of girls and young women who desire to matriculate.

The National School of Domestic Art and Science teaches practically everything that a woman will need to take her place either in the home or the business world.

School for Housekeepers. Primarily, however, the school is one for the prospective housekeeper, and Miss Zurhorst and Charles Francis Wood, associate principal and business manager, designate it as "the college of today and tomorrow."

Everything from the chemistry of foods to languages, interior decoration and household physics is taught at the school, and the study rooms and new buildings were afforded instruction for hundreds who accepted the invitation of the school today.

Germans Eat Bear.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The flesh of polar bears is being sold in Weimar in Oberlausitz, at 35 cents the pound. It finds a ready sale, and is pronounced toothsome and nourishing.

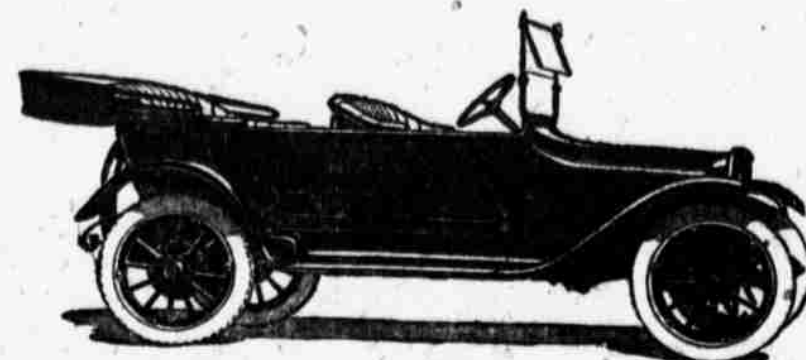
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